**Studytonight – CN test 2 – Aditya Jain**

1. **Under mark parity, each parity bit is?**
2. Alternated between 0 and 1
3. Always set to 0
4. **Always set to 1**
5. Not used
6. **In OSI model dialogue control and token management are responsibilities of?**
7. **Session Layer**
8. Network Layer
9. Transport Layer
10. Data Link Layer
11. **Baud means?**
12. The number of bits transmitted per unit time
13. The number of bytes transmitted per unit time
14. **The rate at which the signal changes**
15. None of the above

Explanation: **Baud rate**- It is the rate at which information is transferred in a communication channel. For example: In the serial port context, “**9600 baud**” means that the serial port is capable of 9600 bits per second.

In Manchester encoding, we use two signal changes to represent a bit. Therefore always baud rate is twice the bit rate. Hence bit rate is half the baud rate.

1. **The topology with highest reliability is?**
2. Bus topology
3. Star topology
4. Ring topology
5. **Mesh topology**
6. **Loss in signal power as light travels down the fibre is called?**
7. **Attenuation**
8. Propagation
9. Scattering
10. Interruption
11. **Error detection at the data link layer is achieved by?**
12. Bit stuffing
13. **Cyclic Redundancy Codes (CRC)**
14. Hamming Codes
15. Equalization
16. **In communication satellite, multiple repeaters are known as?**
17. Detectors
18. Modulators
19. Stations
20. **Transponders**
21. **The method of communication in which transaction takes place in both directions, but only in one direction at a time, is called?**
22. Simplex
23. Four wire circuit
24. Full duplex
25. **Half duplex**
26. **Which data communication method is used to transmit the data over a serial communication link?**
27. Simplex
28. Half duplex
29. **Full duplex**
30. All of the above
31. **In Computer Networks, Protocols are?**
32. **Agreements on how communication components and DTE’s are to communicate**
33. Logical communication channels for transferring data
34. Physical communication channels sued for transferring data
35. None of the above
36. **Which of the following network devices/systems translates data from one format to another?**
37. Hub
38. DHCP Server
39. **Gateway**
40. NIC
41. **Which of the following devices direct network traffic based not by MAC addresses but by software-configured network addresses?**
42. **Router**
43. Hub
44. Bridge
45. NIC

Soln: Router is a software based device that can configure Network Address According to requirements. This can be used to connect two different networks.

1. **Which of the following devices is used to connect different network segments and manage the traffic between them?**
2. **Bridge**
3. Hub
4. Gateway
5. Repeater
6. **Which of the following devices takes data sent from one network device and forwards it to the destination node based on MAC address?**
7. Hub
8. **Switch**
9. Gateway
10. Modem

Soln: Switch is a unicasting device that sends data to a particular device according to its MAC address. Switch include memory to store the MAC address of the connected devices.

1. **Which of the following devices takes data sent from one network device and forwards it to all devices on the network regardless of the intended recipient?**
2. DNS server
3. Switch
4. **Hub**
5. Gateway

Soln : Hub is a basic Broadcasting device, i.e. it takes data sent from one network device and forwards it to all devices on the network.